

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT TACOMA

## OSSIE LEE SLAUGHTER,

Plaintiff,

V.

PATRICK R. GLEBE, et al.,

## Defendants.

CASE NO. C15-5484BHS-JRC

ORDER VACATING IN PART  
PREVIOUS ORDER, ADOPTING  
REPORT AND  
RECOMMENDATION, AND  
DENYING RECONSIDERATION

This matter comes before the Court on the Report and Recommendation (“R&R”) of the Honorable J. Richard Creature, United States Magistrate Judge (Dkt. 133), and Plaintiff Ossie Lee Slaughter’s (“Slaughter”) objections to the R&R (Dkt. 135). Also before the Court is Slaughter’s motion for reconsideration on the issue of a preliminary injunction (Dkt. 136).

On August 7, 2015, Slaughter filed a prisoner civil rights complaint, alleging claims under the First, Fifth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Amendments. Dkt. 12 at 5–9. Although Slaughter did not file a motion for a preliminary injunction, he requested a preliminary injunction in his complaint to prevent him from being transferred to another prison. *Id.* at 8.

On October 8, 2015, Defendants moved to dismiss Slaughter's complaint for failure to state a claim under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6). Dkt. 44. On

1 December 9, 2015, Judge Creatura recommended denying Defendants' motion as to  
2 Slaughter's First Amendment claim. Dkt. 61 at 14–17. Judge Creatura also recommended  
3 granting Defendants' motion with regard to Slaughter's remaining claims, but with leave  
4 to amend his Eighth Amendment claim and the personal participation of certain  
5 individual defendants. *Id.* at 7–14. Finally, Judge Creatura recommended denying  
6 Slaughter's request for preliminary injunctive relief as moot. *Id.* at 19–20.

7 On January 4, 2016, Slaughter filed objections to the R&R. Dkt. 66. On January  
8 21, 2016, Defendants responded. Dkt. 69. On February 23, 2016, the Court adopted Judge  
9 Creatura's recommendations, dismissing numerous claims and granting Slaughter leave  
10 to amend his complaint as to his Eighth Amendment claim by March 18, 2016. Dkt. 73.

11 On November 7, 2016, Slaughter filed his amended complaint. Dkt. 109. Despite  
12 numerous extensions, Slaughter filed the amended complaint months after his latest  
13 extended deadline of August 19, 2016. *See* Dkts. 91, 84, 103. On November 18, 2016,  
14 Defendants moved to dismiss Slaughter's complaint under Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(b) for  
15 failure to timely file his amended complaint. Dkt. 110. In the alternative, Defendants  
16 requested an extension to answer the amended complaint. *Id.* On December 13, Slaughter  
17 responded to the motion to dismiss. Dkt. 117. On December 15, 2016, Defendants  
18 replied. Dkt. 119.

19 On January 11, 2017, Judge Creatura issued the R&R denying Defendants' motion  
20 to dismiss under Rule 41(b). Dkt. 124. Judge Creatura also recommended granting  
21 Defendants' request for an extension to answer Slaughter's amended complaint. *Id.* On  
22 August 22, 2016, Slaughter objected to the R&R. Dkt. 125. On February 1, 2017,

1 Defendants responded to Slaughter's objections. Dkt. 132. After considering the  
2 objections, the Court nonetheless adopted the R&R. Dkt. 134.

3 On February 21, 2017, when the Court adopted the R&R on Defendant's motion  
4 to dismiss (Dkt. 124), the Court also adopted the R&R on Slaughter's motion for a  
5 preliminary injunction (Dkt. 133). In doing so, the Court erroneously adopted the R&R  
6 before it was ripe for consideration. The R&R was not noted for consideration until  
7 March 3, 2017, as Slaughter retained the right to object to the R&R until that date  
8 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1) and Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b). Dkt. 133. On March 1, 2017,  
9 Slaughter objected to the R&R. Dkt. 135. Accordingly, the Court vacates its previous  
10 order (Dkt. 134) to the extent that it addresses Slaughter's motion for preliminary  
11 injunction and now considers Slaughter's objections (Dkt. 135).

12 Additionally, Slaughter has moved for reconsideration on the denial of his motion  
13 for preliminary injunction. Dkt. 136. The Court also considers this motion for  
14 reconsideration.

15 When considering a nondispositive order from a magistrate judge, the district  
16 judge must consider timely objections and modify or set aside any part of the order that is  
17 clearly erroneous or is contrary to law. Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(a).

18 Although the Court was mistaken in adopting the R&R prior to giving Slaughter  
19 the opportunity to object, the Court now adopts Judge Creatura's R&R regarding  
20 Slaughter's motion for a preliminary injunction for the same reasons stated in its previous  
21 order. *See* Dkt. 134. While Slaughter's lawsuit brings claims against employees at  
22 Stafford Creek Corrections Center ("SCCC"), *see* Dkt. 103, his motion for preliminary

1 injunction seeks relief from nonparty employees at Coyote Ridge Corrections Center  
2 (“CRCC”). Dkt. 128. While Plaintiff claims that the conduct of the nonparties at CRCC is  
3 somehow related to the conduct of Defendants at SCCC, he has failed to set forth any  
4 facts supporting such an allegation. *See* Dkt. 128. Slaughter’s objections fail to address  
5 the underlying basis for the R&R’s conclusion; namely, that the injunctive relief  
6 Slaughter seeks against employee defendants at the CRCC is not based upon the claims  
7 pled in his complaint. *See* Dkt. 133 at 4. Therefore, the Court agrees with the R&R that  
8 the requested injunction must be denied. *See De Beers Consol. Mines v. United States*,  
9 325 U.S. 212, 220 (1945) (denying the requested prospective relief when “[i]t is not an  
10 injunction in the cause, and it deals with a matter lying wholly outside the issues in the  
11 suit.”).

12 Motions for reconsideration are governed by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 60  
13 and Local Rules W.D. Wash. LCR 7(h). LCR 7(h) provides:

14 Motions for reconsideration are disfavored. The court will ordinarily deny  
15 such motions in the absence of a showing of manifest error in the prior  
16 ruling or a showing of new facts or legal authority which could not have  
17 been brought to its attention earlier with reasonable diligence.

18 The Ninth Circuit has described reconsideration as an “extraordinary remedy, to  
19 be used sparingly in the interests of finality and conservation of judicial resources.” *Kona*  
20 *Enter., Inc. v. Estate of Bishop*, 229 F.3d 877, 890 (9th Cir. 2000) (quoting 12 James  
21 Wm. Moore et al., *Moore’s Federal Practice* § 59.30[4] (3d ed. 2000)). “[A] motion for  
22 reconsideration should not be granted, absent highly unusual circumstances, unless the  
district court is presented with newly discovered evidence, committed clear error, or if

1 there is an intervening change in the controlling law.” *Id.* (quoting *389 Orange Street*  
2 *Partners v. Arnold*, 179 F.3d 656, 665 (9th Cir. 1999)).

3 Slaughter has not raised any issues for reconsideration that were not argued in his  
4 original motion for preliminary injunction or in his objections to the R&R. He has failed  
5 to provide any new or additional authority suggesting that the Court may grant him  
6 injunctive relief beyond the scope of the claims set forth in his complaint. Additionally,  
7 he has failed to present any new evidence sufficiently tying the conduct of CRCC  
8 employees, for which he now seeks prospective relief, to the conduct of SCCC  
9 employees upon which his lawsuit is based.

10 Therefore, the Court having considered the R&R, Slaughter’s objections, and the  
11 remaining record, it is hereby **ORDERED** that:

- 12 1. The Court’s previous order (Dkt. 134) is **VACATED in part**, insofar as it  
13 pertains to Slaughter’s motion for a preliminary injunction (Dkt. 133);
- 14 2. The R&R denying Slaughter’s motion for a preliminary injunction (Dkt. 133)  
15 is **ADOPTED** for the reasons stated herein;
- 16 3. The motion for preliminary injunction (Dkt. 128) is **DENIED**; and
- 17 4. Slaughter’s motion for reconsideration (Dkt. 136) is **DENIED**.

18 Dated this 3rd day of March, 2017.

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22 BENJAMIN H. SETTLE  
United States District Judge